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band as did also her children. Held that the term "legal representatives" did not mean her administrator, and that the money was not part of her estate, but passed by the laws of descent to her grandchildren.

Mechanics' Liens—Waiver and Release—Acceptance of Note.—I. Smith & Son Co. v. Parsons et al., 56 N. W. Rep. 326 (Neb.). "The acceptance of a note by a mechanic for the amount due him, for which the statute gives him a lien, does not of itself constitute a waiver of such lien, in the absence of an agreement to that effect."

Mother and Child—Duty to Support—Statute of Limitations.—Alling v. Alling, 27 Atl. Rep. 655 (N. J.). Where, on an infant's inheriting property, the mother, a widow, seeks an allowance from such property, for past expenses incurred in rearing and educating the infant, a court of equity will set up the statute of limitations in favor of the child, even against its will, unless peculiar circumstances render this inequitable. Moreover the court will make no distinction between the duty of a father to support his infant child, and that of a mother who is a widow.

Municipal Corporations—Fireworks—Nuisance.—Speir v. City of Brooklyn, 34 N. E. Rep. 727 (N. Y.). During a display of fireworks authorized by the city officials, a rocket entered and set fire to a house, occasioning damage for which an action was brought. It was held that the display of fireworks in a city street, managed by private persons under no official responsibility, is an unreasonable and dangerous use of the street and a public nuisance, but the city cannot relieve itself of liability for damages caused by such a display, licensed by the mayor under authority of an ordinance, on the ground that the ordinance is *ultra vires*, since the council has regulating powers in such matters.

Municipal Corporations—Powers—Ordinances Prohibiting Screens in Saloons—Validity.—Champer v. City of Greencastle, 35 N. E. Rep. 14 (Ind.). This case turns on the validity of a city ordinance "to provide for the removal of all saloon screens and window-blinds." Appellant contends that this ordinance is void, being unreasonable, oppressive and in violation of the constitution, because it invades the rights of private property. Held, that a municipal corporation by implication is empowered to pass such ordinances as may be needful for its well being, but such ordinances must be reasonable. This ordinance goes beyond any power conferred on the common council, either by express statute or by necessary